

LATER FROM MEXICO.

The brig Oceana, Capt. Creighton, arrived at New Orleans on the 26th ult. from Vera Cruz, which she left on the 15th, in company with the schooner Water Witch, also bound to this port.

By this arrival we have papers from the city of Mexico to the 10th instant, and from Vera Cruz to date of Oceana's sailing.

It appears that on the 4th inst., the Mexican Minister, Senor Castillo Lanzas, received a note from Mr. Slidell, now at Jalapa, in which the latter requires peremptorily, a definite answer to his demand to be recognized as Minister Plenipotentiary, not only to arrange the question of Texas, but to settle every other matter in dispute between the two countries, such as payment of the instalments due on the debt, and a satisfactory remuneration for the losses sustained by our citizens, by the delay in those payments. The supreme Government immediately convoked the Council, and submitted Mr. Slidell's note for their opinion. They advised the Government not to receive Mr. Slidell, except as Envoy Extraordinary to settle the difficulty about Texas, leaving all other affairs unattended to, until that shall have been adjusted.

It was not known whether the Government will conform to the wishes of the Council, but is supposed it will, since the President and his Cabinet find in its favor, not only the recorded opinions of the preceding Administration and the late Chambers, but the whole of the Mexican press.

On the other side, it is asserted in the Mexican prints that Mr. Slidell will not abate one jot of his pretensions, and will quit the Republic, immediately after the receipt of Senor Lanzas' reply, if it be not perfectly satisfactory.

The correspondent of the Locomotor of the 11th inst., writing from the city of Mexico, states—"In this event, there is no doubt that the maritime forces of the Anglo-Americans, situated in the Gulf, and in the Pacific, will attack our ports, and Gen. Taylor will commence operations on the Rio Bravo.

In the capital rumors were current that numerous families were about removing from Vera Cruz alarmed by the probability of the approach of the Anglo-Americans. But an explanation is afforded, that these families are merely proceeding to Jalapa or Medellin, to pass the spring, as is the usual custom. The Vera Cruzanos do not consider a conflict near, though possible, as preceding events may have led them to foresee.

A reinforcement of troops has recently left the city of Mexico, for the Californias.

An officer of engineers, a Lieut. Colonel Cano, arrived in Vera Cruz on the 11th inst., for the purpose of inspecting the castle of San Juan de Ulloa.

It has been announced in the city of Mexico, in a letter from Matamoros, that the American army under General Taylor had arrived at Santa Isabel, ten leagues from that city; and that Gen. Mejia, the commandant, had hastily united a few troops, and marched forth, determining "to attack the enemy wherever he met them.

It is also formerly communicated to the public in the capital, that the number of United States ships of war at Sacrificos, is continually increasing.

In La Hesperia, of the 7th inst., it is stated that a party of the American army, consisting of 150 men, had made their appearance near Matamoros, but retired after reconnoitering the ground. This sudden visit had produced a good deal of agitation amongst the Mexicans, in their cantonments. They were waiting for reinforcements, which had been dispatched from Monterey and San Louis Potosi, to assume a respectable attitude on the Banks of the Rio Bravo.

The same paper states the Government were gravely considering the subject contained in Mr. Slidell's note of the 4th inst., but it was not known how they would decide. The fact is positive, it adds, that Mr. Slidell requires answer within eight days of the date of his letter.

From a diligent examination of the papers which have reached us, we cannot help observing the remarkably civil and pacific tone of their papers, which contrast so strongly with the Bravado and invective which they exhibited some months ago.

The Esperanza, a Tampico paper, states that Gen. Mejia had advanced with 400 infantry, to attack the advanced Guard of the American army, which had taken post at Santa Isabel.

It appears that Paredes' Government has just contracted with the houses of Serment, Front & Co., and G. de Drusina & Co., for a loan of \$1,880,000 to be applied to the victualing, fortifying, etc. of Vera Cruz and San Juan De Ulloa.

At Vera Cruz, to sail on the 7th inst. for New York, schr. Sarah Lavinia.

At Sacrificos, one United States frigate brig Somers, and three sloops-of-war; one English sloop-of-war.

Mr. Slidell was still at Jalapa, but hourly expected at Vera Cruz.

There was much talk at Vera Cruz about the possibility of war, when the Oceana sailed.

The Espectador publishes a letter from Tepsic, dated Feb. 24, from which we translate the following extract:—

"Very stormy indeed is the political horizon in this part of the Republic. According to the news received by the two extraordinary couriers which arrived at this city on the 19th, and which left Mazatlan on the 17th, we learn that a new revolution is on the point of breaking out, whose object seems to be the separation of the States of Sonora, Chihuahua, Durango from the rest of the Republic. It is said that Gen. Urrea, who had arrived from his retirement, would be invited to put himself at the head of this revolution. To the fear, which the reports of this revolt created in the minds of the peaceful inhabitants, were added the sinister rumors spread by the American Naval forces there, who are always announcing a bombardment as soon as they shall hear of a war-declaration by Mexico, which is soon expected."

Cor. of the Mobile Herald & Tribune.

PENSACOLA, March 25.

Gentlemen:—You have already been advised of the arrival of the United States Frigate Raritan, Captain Gregory commanding, from the Brazils.

Lieut. Porter arrived here on Sunday last, two days in advance of the mail, from Washington, with important despatches for our Minister in Mexico, Mr. Slidell. The steam frigate Mississippi got under way yesterday and left Vera Cruz with these despatches and Lieut. Porter remains here to take back to Washington such intelligence as our next arrival may bring. The despatches here alluded to may truly be said to be of an important nature, and warrants the belief that their receipt in Mexico will determine our anxious affairs with that country, either pacific or otherwise.

The unexampled forbearance heretofore observed on the part of this government towards Mexico can no longer be looked to or relied upon with any "reasonable expectation," of affecting an adjustment of differences, and we must therefore resort to such means as will at once awaken their "deep sensibilities" to a just and proper appreciation of the good motives which have dictated this long forbearance.

After all our ships destined for the Gulf of Mexico shall have arrived at Vera Cruz they will number over three hundred guns—a number adequate to accomplish any object our commanding officer may desire to effect.

The Raritan is a beautiful ship and sails fast. She will leave in a few days for Vera Cruz, and should we have a brush with Mexico I think the Raritan may be put down for two chances, for it is well known that Capt. Gregory, to use a phrenological term, has the bump of fightiveness strongly developed, as could be testified to by the surviving Englishmen who participated in our last war with him. Yours, &c.

Correspondence of the Charleston Courier.

WASHINGTON, MARCH 31.

A grand national fair for the exhibition of American fabrics, is to be held here on the 20th May, for the purpose of enlightening members of Congress on the subject of quality, and prices of domestic manufactures, in comparison with foreign articles of the same kind. The tariff bill will not come up till about that time.

I learn that Mr. McKay wishes to report, instead of Mr. Walker's bill, a plan somewhat similar to that which he framed two years ago. The Southern free trade members will be less favorable to this project than to Mr. Walker's, though they do not entirely approve of the latter.

Mr. Walker's project will, it is estimated, yield twenty-four millions; which will not be enough for the current expenditures, at the rate Congress is going on. Direct taxes must soon be resorted to, and will be inevitable, if the warlike preparations now recommended, shall go on.

There now appears to be a general impression that negotiations are about to be renewed on the Oregon question. It is apprehended by the ultra Oregon party, that the question will soon be settled by compromise. Still there are some doubts about it, which would be solved by another call upon the President, as proposed by Mr. J. M. Clayton.

Mr. Clayton's resolution was taken up yesterday, and afforded an opportunity for a very precise statement by Mr. Webster of his views of the Oregon question. Mr. Webster's object, it is

said, was to put forth the views of his side of the Chamber, that they might go out to England by the packet of the first.

Mr. Webster, as you will see, is of the opinion that the public mind in both countries is settling down upon the 49th parallel, as the line of demarcation between the British and American possessions on the North West Coast; and he warns Great Britain that she must not expect to obtain any territory south of forty-nine. As to harbors, and the temporary or permanent navigation of the Columbia, he supposes that they might be made the subject of an amicable arrangement.

Mr. Clayton's resolution was postponed for the present.

Gen. Houston took his seat as Senator from Texas. Upon drawing ballots, as usual, he fell into the class of Senators whose term expires on the 3d March, 1847. Gen. Rusk fell into the class whose term expires March 3d, 1851.

Mr. Barrow spoke on the Oregon question.

The bill supplying deficiencies in former appropriations, was passed in the House.

The Sub-treasury bill was next taken up in committee, and will be forced through at once, without discussion.

WASHINGTON, APRIL 1.

The Unicorn having been out twelve days, may soon be expected to arrive, and her intelligence may have an effect upon the deliberations of the Senate.

Mr. Webster, it is believed, has been in communication with Mr. M'Lane, and that he is advised of the British Government to make an overture, such as he alludes to in his speech.

It is evident that the Senate will not be hurried to take the question.

In the Senate, a resolution was considered for changing the daily hour of meeting to 11 o'clock, and it was opposed on the ground that the object was to force the Senators to hurry the Oregon debate. The resolution was lost—yeas, 13; nays, 31.

Mr. Cass made his speech, and a very able one, on the Oregon question. He replied particularly to Mr. Haywood and Mr. Calhoun, the latter of whom he complimented very highly and eloquently on his course in the war of 1812.

He went into a forcible argument to show that 49 was not the limit of our claim, and also to show that the President was not bound to accept that offer if England should make it.

He did not believe, however, that England would even offer 49. He said he was determined, for one, to march up to 54 40.

He said that if there was no other reason against arbitration it would be a sufficient one that so many of our Statesmen were of the opinion that our claim was limited to 49. The arbitrators would not look at the title; they would take a pair of dividers and split the difference between that line and the British proposals.

If we were determined to settle the question, no matter how, we might resort to arbitration. We knew, beforehand, what the decision would be. It might heal our wounded honor, but would leave an unseemly scar.

Mr. Ashly has the floor for to-morrow.

In the House, it was ordered that the Sub-treasury bill be taken out of Committee, at 1 o'clock, on Thursday 2d instant.

Mr. Chipman spoke in favor of the bill.

Mr. J. R. Ingersoll vindicated the banking system, and especially the United States Bank, from animadversions from Mr. Dromgoole.

Mr. Holmes, of South Carolina, replied as to the operations of the United States Bank, and treated the causes of its downfall, and of the general conviction that followed it.

He supported the system now proposed, as tending to check extravagant issues by local banks. It promotes business interests by keeping the paper currency in a sound state. As to the abstraction of specie from circulation, it would never exceed in amount eight or ten millions. But the banks expecting to be called upon, would be careful to keep an adequate supply of specie.

Mr. C. J. Ingersoll entered into a very elaborate, studied and eloquent view of the question, historically and commercially, and politically and morally.

Among other things, he maintained that the Sub-treasury would do more for manufactures than the whole thirty Tariffs which we have had could ever do; and he was a tariff man, and an advocate of protection for the sake of protecting. A sound currency would be the best protection.

His eastern friends would not be here on their anxious seat now, if they had adhered to a specie currency.

W. Milton Brown, of Tennessee, opposed the bill, as odious, condemned, and, after all, impracticable.

THE BANNER.

"LIBERTY AND MY NATIVE SOIL."

CHARLES H. ALLEN, Editor.



Abbeville C. H., S. C.:

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 8, 1846.

JOSEPH ABNEY, Esq., has become editor of the Edgefield Advertiser. We wish him success, and a sufficiency of patronage to make smooth the rugged road he must now travel.

Southern Cultivator: JAS. CAMAK, Editor. J. W. & W. S. JONES, Publishers, Augusta, Ga.—Price, \$1.00.

We have received the April No. of this useful publication, which still sustains its reputation for interest and usefulness.

There is quite an extensive revival of religion going on at this time in Charleston among the Presbyterians, Methodists, Episcopalians and Baptists.

Arrested.—We learn from the last Spartan, that the negro man DAVE, who is the supposed murderer of Capt. N. C. VANCE, of Laurens, Dis., was lodged in Spartanburg jail on Monday 30th ult.

Mexico.—The news from this distracted country, is somewhat interesting and important. Mr. SLIDELL, our Minister, was still at Jalapa, and had addressed a note to the Mexican authorities demanding his reception, or that he would return to his own Government; eight days was the limit for a reply. In consequence of the reception of this note, a Government Council was held to consider upon the matter, the result of which, we know nothing as yet.

Rumors had reached the capitol of the advance of the army of occupation upon the Rio Grande, which produced considerable excitement, and a rupture was feared. In the event of the rejection of Mr. SLIDELL, our Government should no longer trifle with this sickly and insolent Republic, but force her at once into measures. This may seem rash; but when we consider the position of that country towards our own, that her feelings are hostile, and that she is waiting alone to see the result of the Oregon question, and in case of a war between this country and England, to array herself with the British against us—we say then, we should take time by the forelock, and force her to measures. Why is she now sleeping upon her arms? Who can doubt her choice in such an event, or otherwise account for her mysterious warlike preparations? The matter is too plain, and we should no longer hesitate to teach this shadow of a nation to respect our Government and know her duty.

Congressional.—We have given in another column of this paper, all we conceive to be interesting or important from Washington. The Oregon question is still pending. It is rumored that the dispatches received by the Hibernia from Mr. McLANE, inform our Government that no other proposition will be made by England upon this question—that the United States may give the notice, and pass such laws as they think proper, for the protection of American citizens in Oregon; but if the British subjects are in any way molested, this Government must be prepared for the consequences. The delay in this matter, is only widening the breach and rendering the settlement more difficult; and we are more than ever beginning to fear the result of it. That the notice will pass, there is scarcely now a doubt; but what effect it will have, cannot be foreseen.

The Tariff question still remains untouched; and the probability is, that if there is to be an enlargement of the army

and navy, it will remain much as it is at present. Those opposed to a reduction of the tariff, will vote for an increase of the army and navy, as a pretext to keep it up, whether the affairs of the Government demand it or not. Such are the justice-loving law makers we have to deal with.

ABBEVILLE LYCEUM.

Dear Mr. Editor:—It is to be hoped the members of the Lyceum, will recollect that the day of meeting has been altered from the Second Wednesday; to the Second Saturday of the month; so that the next regular meeting will take place on Saturday next, the eleventh instant.

It will doubtless be an interesting occasion, as several gentlemen appointed to deliver essays are known to be prepared.

A MEMBER.

(FOR THE BANNER.)

"Tis better to Lose, than to be Lost."

Mr. Editor:—To the truth of the proposition at the head of this article, every believer in Revelation must assent. If I mistake not, the assertion was originally made by a recent convert to Protestantism, who had drawn his moral lessons from the Bible, and was given as an answer to some, who were attempting to defend the morality of the LEGAL FRAUDS of the country in which he lived. To the withering rebuke of the same conscientious remark, many of our times are plainly exposed. How naked, to the eye of the most stupid observer, is the fact that the usual and strong current of our people's sympathy, is towards the fraudulent debtor, who hesitates not, to take every legal advantage against the just claim of his creditor! The readiness with which we believe the man, who has the cry of persecution upon his lips, and the mock tones of humility in his voice, is a full verification of our position; and if you need additional confirmation, we only ask you to behold the askant look, and listen to the hard names so liberally bestowed upon the man who lawfully seeks his just dues to the last farthing.

To compassionate the unfortunate and miserable, is noble and generous; but it is a criminal (because blind, and most generally unjust) misdirection of this humane feeling, when we permit it to run headlong into every opening channel of avowed oppression. True generosity will always be just—will always be righteous—will never, either directly or indirectly, permit itself to be associated with the wrong—it is no respecter of persons—will neither sustain the rich in oppression, nor the poor in dishonesty. To avoid the evils of villainous imposition, we must be cautious and frank: not hasty to receive impressions, nor obstinate to adhere to a rash judgment. A consummate knave may rehearse a cunningly framed story—may touchingly relate a history of wrongs, not his own—may vividly describe family sufferings, and thus completely prejudice our minds by the fervid excitement of our sympathy. We form a decision prematurely—we at once take sides—are alive, and "Argus-eyed" to every semblance of evidence on that side—become incapable of a candid investigation, and sometimes are even unwilling to be undeceived. Thus our hasty spirit allies us to fraud, and lends our energy to defeat justice. Is there no wickedness in such a result? If we had cautiously suspended our opinion, had calmly and candidly investigated, we perhaps would easily have discovered the imposture—have learned that this claimant of sympathy had himself wrung with keenest anguish the heart of an unprotected female—had filched the last cent of the orphan—had committed wholesale fraud upon his creditors—had cheated the hiring of his wages—had circumvented the poor in his cause—that the want and penury of his family were but the natural result of his prodigality, idleness and debauchery—that his whole story was a most outrageous falsehood, designed to blot the good name of an innocent man, and was nothing more than the belchings forth of the worn-wood